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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Re claim 33, it is unclear what a "long axis of said support arm" means. For sake of examination it is just assumed applicant meant there is an axis related to the support arm.

***Claim Objections***

Claim 29 is objected to because of the following informalities: It is understood that every trailer has multiple sides, however it would be clearer if the recitation of the sides were stated differently. As currently written it is understood that applicant meant the lateral, opposite sides, which is normal convention. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,2,9-14,24-34,36,37, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schramm (US 2,990,966).

Re claim 1, Schramm teaches a inclining trailer, comprising:

- a bed (generally 60);
- a hitch 94 attached to said bed;
- at least one wheel support arm (generally 65,66) having a first end (generally 67,68) in direct pivotal engagement with said bed and a second end being in direct pivotal engagement with an axle for a wheel (61,61',62,62');
- said at least one support arm having a first position relative to said bed wherein said bed is substantially level and said at least one support arm having at least one other position wherein said bed is inclined;
- an actuator (various such as gravity/weight of components, 95,78,82,99), said actuator being engaged with said at least one support arm and with said bed such that said actuator mediates travel of said support arm between said first position and said at least one other position, and
- a connecting link (generally 73,74, and/or 99), said connecting link connecting said at least one support arm to at least one other support arm, said connection being remote from the axle of at least one wheel, said at least one other support arm being on the same side of the trailer as said at least one support arm, said connecting link moving said at least one other support arm between a first and second position when said at least one support arm is moved between said first position and said second position.

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Re claim 2, Schramm teaches said hitch 94 is a tongue-type hitch.

Re claims 9,13, Schramm teaches an inclining trailer having a front and a rear, comprising:

a frame (generally 60) having a first side member, a second side member, and at least one cross-member interconnecting said first side member and said second side member;

a hitch 94 attached to said frame at the front;

a rotating member (generally 75,etc.) pivotally connected to said frame between the front and the rear, said rotating member having a first end, and a second end;

a first wheel support arm (generally 65,66) operatively connected directly to said first end of said rotating member, said first wheel support arm having a proximate end and a distal end;

a second wheel support arm (generally 65,66) attached to said second end of said rotating member, said second wheel support arm having a proximate end and a distal end;

an axle (not numbered) located at said distal end of each wheel support arm;

a wheel (generally 61,61',62,62', or even the pivots 72,71,etc.) operatively connected to each axle;

an actuator (various such as gravity/weight of components, 95,78,82,99) capable of rotating said rotating member, said actuator operatively engaged with at least one of said wheel support arms and with said frame, whereby said frame is correspondingly inclined or declined;

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at least one shoe (generally bottom of 65,66, or even 100 if the load on the trailer is heavy enough to bend 69,70 far enough) capable of ground engagement located vertically below said frame and longitudinally between said wheels and the front, and a connecting link (generally 73,74, and/or 99), said connecting link connecting said at least one support arm to at least one other support arm, said connection being away from the axle of at least one wheel, said at least one other support arm being on the same side of the trailer as said at least one support arm, said connecting link moving said at least one other support arm between a first and second position when said at least one support arm is moved between said first position and said second position.

Re claim 10, Schramm teaches said at least one shoe operatively connected to said frame.

Re claim 11, Schramm teaches said at least one shoe integral with at least one of said first and second wheel support arms.

Re claim 12, Schramm teaches said at least one shoe operatively connected to said rotating member.

Re claim 14, Schramm teaches a tongue-type hitch 94.

Re claims 24-28, Schramm teaches a trailer comprising:  
a frame (generally 60);  
two wheels (61,61',62,62') on each side of said frame, each wheel being mounted on a wheel support arm (generally 65,66) at a first end portion of said wheel support arm, and said wheel support arm being pivotally mounted to the frame at a second end portion (generally 67,68) of said wheel support arm;

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an extension (generally 69,70) on each of said wheel support arms on at least one side of said frame;

a connecting link (generally 73,74, and/or 99) having two ends, said first end being pivotally attached to one of said extensions (generally 69,70) of said support arms and said second end of said connecting link being pivotally attached to a lever arm (generally 75,98);

said lever arm being pivotally attached to a second of said support arms at an opposing end of said lever arm;

an actuator (various such as gravity/weight of components, 95,78,82,99) mounted to a bracket on said frame, said actuator being pivotally attached to said lever arm such that actuating movement of said actuator is transferred through said lever arm and said connecting link to each of said support arms to change a position of said frame relative to said wheels.

Re claim 29, Schramm teaches each of said two wheel support arms are in substantially the same vertical plane on each of the two sides of the trailer.

Re claim 30, Schramm teaches a rearward wheel support arm on each side of the trailer is offset at a different angle from said front support arm.

Re claim 31, Schramm teaches hitch (generally 94) capable of being in fixed relation to a bed such that movement of said bed from a substantially level position to a substantially inclined position rotates substantially around a pivot point defined by a trailer hitch attachment to a vehicle hitch.

Re claim 32, Schramm teaches said at least one support arm (generally 65,66) has a rigid extension (generally 63,64,67,68) extending therefrom and wherein said actuator being pivotally engaged at an end of said rigid extension.

Re claim 33, Schramm teaches said rigid extension is non-parallel to a long axis (numerous, not numbered) of said support arm.

Re claim 34, Schramm teaches said actuator mounted on said trailer at a position that is not between said at least one support arm (generally 65,66) and said at least one other support arm.

Re claim 36, Schramm teaches a force actuating travel between said first position and said second position is applied by said actuator.

Re claim 37, Schramm teaches comprising four wheels (generally 61,62,61',62'), each of said wheels being supported by one of said at least one wheel support arm.

Claims 9-14,24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Williamson (US 3,012,682).

Re claims 9,13, Williamson teaches an inclining trailer 10 having a front and a rear, comprising:  
a frame 12 having a first side member, a second side member, and at least one cross-member interconnecting said first side member and said second side member;  
a hitch 108 attached to said frame at the front;  
a rotating member 16,18 pivotally connected to said frame 12 between the front and the rear,



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said rotating member 16,18 having a first end, and a second end;

a first wheel support arm (22,23,24,etc.) operatively connected directly to said first end of said rotating member, said first wheel support arm having a proximate end and a distal end;

a second wheel support arm (22,23,24,etc.) (other side) operatively connected to said second end of said rotating member, said second wheel support arm having a proximate end and a distal end;

an axle 28 located at said distal end of each wheel support arm;

a wheel 30 operatively connected to each axle;

an actuator 40 for rotating said rotating member, said actuator operatively engaged with at least one of said wheel support arms and with said frame, whereby said frame is correspondingly inclined or declined;

at least one shoe 22 (figure 3) for ground engagement located vertically below said frame 12 and longitudinally between said wheels (rear wheels) and the front; and  
a connecting link 26, said connecting link connecting said at least one support arm (22,23,24,etc.) to at least one other support arm 32, said connection being away from the axle of at least one wheel, said at least one other support arm being on the same side of the trailer as said at least one support arm, said connecting link moving said at least one other support arm between a first and second position when said at least one support arm is moved between said first position and said second position.

Re claim 10, Williamson teaches said at least one shoe 22 is operatively connected to said frame.

Re claim 11, Williamson teaches said at least one shoe 22 is integral with at least one of said first and second wheel support arms.

Re claim 12, Williamson teaches said at least one shoe 22 is operatively connected to said rotating member 16,18.

Re claim 14, Williamson teaches said hitch 108 is a tongue-type hitch.

Re claim 24, Williamson teaches a trailer comprising:

a frame 12;

two wheels 30 on each side of said frame, each wheel being mounted on a wheel support arm (22,23,24,etc.) at a first end portion of said wheel support arm, and said wheel support arm being pivotally mounted to the frame at a second end portion of said wheel support arm:

an extension (32 or the extended edge of the support arms themselves read on this) on each of said wheel support arms (22,23,24,etc.) on at least one side of said frame 12;

a connecting link 26 pivotally attached at each end portion of said connecting link to each of said extensions on said support arms on at least one side of said frame;

an actuator 40 mounted to said frame, said actuator being operatively engaged with said connecting link such that actuation of movement of said connecting link, through said connecting link's pivotal attachment with said support arm extensions, changes a position of said frame relative to said wheels.

Re claims 25, Williamson teaches the actuator 40 may be pneumatic or hydraulic (column 2, line 60).

Re claim 26, Williamson teaches said actuator pivotally engaged with one of said end portions of said connecting link 26.

Re claim 27, Williamson teaches said actuator 40 pivotally engaged with one of said extensions of said support arms (22,23,24,etc.).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3,15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schramm (US 2,990,966) in view of Cash (US 5,967,733).

Re claims 3,15 Schramm has a hitch but is silent regarding a gooseneck-type hitch. Cash teaches that gooseneck-type hitches are well known. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Schramm by Cash to have a gooseneck-type hitch in order to allow the trailer to be pulled by vehicles requiring a gooseneck-type hitch connection.

Claims 4-6,35, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schramm (US 2,990,966) in view Williamson (US 3,012,682).

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Re claims 4, Schramm is silent regarding a reverse beaver tail bed portion but Williamson teaches a reverse beaver tail bed portion to allow easier loading and unloading. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Schramm by Williamson to have a reverse beaver tail bed portion to allow easier loading and unloading.

Re claims 5,6,35, Schramm teaches actuator(s) (various such as gravity/weight of components, 95,78,82,99) but is silent regarding a pneumatic or linear drive motor actuator. Williamson teaches a powered actuator 40 to allow easier control. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Schramm to have the actuator be any equivalent well known type of actuator such as pneumatic or a linear drive motor, in order to allow easier control.

Claims 7,8,35, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schramm (US 2,990,966) in view of Collins (US 6,135,700).

Re claims 7,8,35, Schramm teaches actuator(s) (various such as gravity/weight of components, 95,78,82,99) but does not teach a hydraulic pump and actuator. Collins teaches a hydraulic pump 90 operatively mounted on the frame. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified to have modified Schramm by Collins to have an hydraulic actuator and an hydraulic pump operatively mounted on the frame in order to provide easier control with a nearby hydraulic power source for the actuator.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williamson (US 3,012,682) in view of Cash (US 5,967,733).

Re claim 15, Williamson has a hitch 108 but is silent regarding a gooseneck-type hitch. Cash teaches that gooseneck-type hitches are well known. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Williamson by Cash to have a gooseneck-type hitch in order to allow the trailer to be pulled by vehicles requiring a gooseneck-type hitch connection.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's arguments filed 4/7/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued that gravity is not an actuator. Firstly, as noted in the above claims, weight or gravity is but one thing that reads on the claimed limitations, and other items are listed as well. Furthermore, "actuator" means only something that activates and as such "gravity" as well as the other items found in the prior art meet the limitation.

Applicant stated that Schramm teaches away from the "rigid connection" of new claim 32. However, as stated above Schramm teaches rigid items such as items 63,64,67,68, etc.

Applicant argued that Schramm is different and the actuator is not between the support arms as claimed in new claim 33. However, this is not what claim 33 states. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the

actuator not between the support arms) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Schramm is combined with other references to teach the non-manual operated system as described above.

Applicant argued against modification of Schramm. However one of ordinary skill would understand the usefulness and how the references may be combined to automate Schramm to move the latch and/or items 65,66, etc. Automating to reduce labor is well within the knowledge and understanding of one of ordinary skill regardless of the type of automation or actuation.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Scott Lowe whose telephone number is (571)272-6929. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30am-4:30pm M-Th.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saul Rodriguez can be reached on (571)272-7097. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 3652

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